Action Plan to improve the performance of Power Sector

5372. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any action plan to improve the performance of power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken up under the action plan so far; and

(d) in what manner the action plan addresses to the problems of Eastern and North-Eastern regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) Action plan to improve performance of Power Sector and to achieve the set targets is drawn up annually. The 1995-96 annual action plan envisaged, inter-alia, achievement of PLF of 62%, Energy generation of 377.1 billion units, capacity addition of 2161.53 MW, construction of 1898 Ckm. of 400 KV and 2115 Ckm of 220 KV transmission lines, addition of sub-station capacity of 2835 MVA at 400 KV and 2535 MVA at 220 KV level etc.

The action plan includes capacity addition of 1174.3 MW in Eastern Region and 124.48 MW in the North-Eastern Region which would increase availability of power in these States.

Performance of SEBs

5373. DR B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of State Electricity Boards is the critical problem area in the power sector;

(b) if so, the accumulated losses of SEBs at present;

(c) the rate of returns being earned by the SEBs against the stipulated minimum prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1948; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance of SEBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cumulative losses of SEB's, as per the available annual accounts for the year 1992-93, were Rs. 2880.07 crores after taking into account RE subsidy as provided in the accounts for the year 1992-93.

(c) A Statement indicating the Rate of Return achieved against 3% ROR, as prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, by the different State Electricity Boards for 1992-93 is enclosed. (*See* below)

(d) State Govt./SEBs have been advised, from time to time to undertake measures such as rationalised tariff, regular payment of rural electrification subsidy, improvement in Plant Load Factor, reduction in T&D losses, etc. to improve the finances of the State Electricity Boards and to reduce their losses.

STATEMENT

State indicating the Rate of Return achieved by the SEBs during 1993

(After recovering subsidies provided in the accounts)

S. No.	SEBs	Year ended 31st March 1993
1.	A.P	3.26
2.	Bihar	14.10
3.	Gujarat	3.04
4.	Haryana	-21.78
5.	H.P.	4.08
6.	Karnataka	3.27
7.	Kerala	-3.99
8.	M.P	3.00
9.	Maharashtra	5.07
10.	Orissa	3.02

Sl. No.	SEBs	Year ended 31st March 1993
11.	Punjab	-3.99
12.	Rajasthan	3.12
13.	Tamil Nadu	7.69
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3.00
15.	W.B.	-4.87
16.	Assam	-16.44
17.	Meghalaya	-8.65
	TOTAL	2.08

Gap between demand and supply of electricity

5374. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of **POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between demand and supply of electricity during peak period, State-wise at present;

(b) how these compare with the gap identified during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(c) the names of States in which the gap has widened during the last four years;

(d) the reasons for the widening gap between demand and supply of electricity in these States; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILA BEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) State-wise gap between demand and supply of electricity during peak period for the years 1991-92 to 1994-95 is given in Statement (See below). During these years the percentage shortage in respect of peak demand had involved Punjab, Rajasthan & U.P. in Northern Region, Madhya Pradesh, & Maharashtra in Western Region, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in Southern Region and Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura in North-Eastern Region.

(d) The main reasons for widening the gap between demand and supply of electricity have been due to the growth in the demand out-stripping the increase in availability during peak periods and increase in outages of thermal units.

(e) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability of power, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of better demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas and promotion of private sector investment in power sector.

Statement

Year-wise peak demand and peak met (peak demand month)

(Figures in NET MW)

State/System	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
NORTHERN REGION: CHANDIGARH				
Peak Demand	120	135	140	140
Peak Met	101	102	135	140
Defieti	19	33	5	0
%	15.8%	24.4%	3.6%	0.0%